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SELECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Leonidas Warren Payne.
Chicago and New York: Rand McNally & Company.

The most valuable feature of this volume, intended for high-school classes in American literature, is the very helpful guide for students contained in the Suggestive Questions and Exercises in the Notes. Instead of overloading the texts with dry, philological annotations, the editor tries to get the pupil's point of view and skilfully presents questions that will lead him to think and study along rational lines, the object being to train his artistic taste and develop his judgment. "The absolutely essential nineteenth-century classics have been chosen as far as length and character of the selection would permit. The apparent unequal representation in the cases of recent writers, particularly Mark Twain and Moody, is due to copyright restrictions." The grouping of selections is geographical rather than strictly chronological with the result that Whitman comes immediately after William Cullen Bryant. The startling contrast in style and mood between the two may be of tonic value to the student. In the Southern Group, I miss William Gilmore Simms and John Pendleton Kennedy, chapters from whose novels would be read with interest and pleasure by any high-school boy. Here again, however, copyright restrictions, which are jealously regarded and upheld by the publishers, may have interfered.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: THE PRINCIPLE AND THE PRACTICE. Edited by Stephen Pierce Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; Professor of Education at the College of the City of New York. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. 1919. Pp. xv, 357.

Sixteen contributors, including President Lowell and Hon. John Bassett Moore have joined with Professor Duggan in making this volume. Every phase of the subject is covered by experts, who show balance and ability in handling this important theme. The Appendix contains Abbé Saint-Pierre's Articles of the Fundamental Treaty for Preserving the Peace of Europe (1713), Kant's notable essay on Perpetual Peace (1795), the "Holy Alliance" (1815), the celebrated Message of President Monroe that forms the real "Monroe Doctrine" (1823), the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the Covenant of the

League of Nations, April 28, 1919. The editor is quite justified in saying that there is a remarkable amount of agreement among the contributors, considering that the "policy of refraining from all interference in expression of opinion" was followed by the editor. The chapter on Labor in the Peace Treaty, by John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, is especially timely, and shows that Congress and the Federal departments have already largely acknowledged the "Nine Principles" of the treaty.

In discussing the Monroe Doctrine, felicitously enough Mr. Munro of Columbia University closes the book with the following luminous and suggestive statement: "If the United States is willing to sacrifice the imperialism which has characterized some of its appeals to the doctrine, and to return to the original idea of mutual non-intervention, in so far as that will be possible under a league of nations, a different condition will result (from what would occur disastrously under an imperialistic construction). Should this interpretation prevail, it might be possible to consider the Monroe Doctrine as applying a principle analogous to, but by no means identical with, that expressed in the doctrine of mandatories. The regional agreements for peace, if fairly formed and unselfishly applied, may become instruments by which the League shall guarantee world peace. But this presupposes a frank acceptance of the principles expressed in Article X—a respect for the territorial integrity and independence of states. Should this conception prevail, the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine would be a triumph for the United States and a powerful assistance for the League of Nations."

T. P. B.

CONTEMPORARY SPANISH DRAMATISTS. By Charles Alfred Turrell.
Boston: Richard G. Badger.

In addition to an Introduction discussing the modern Spanish drama, this book contains complete translations of: *Electra*, by Galdós, *The Claws*, by Rivas, *The Woman's Town*, by Joaquin and Serafin Quintero, *When the Roses Bloom Again*, by Marquina, *The Passing of the Magi*, by Zamacois, and *Juan José*, by Joaquin Dicenta. Of this collection only *Electra* has been